

NEW CEYLON DIPTERA.

By R. A. SENIOR-WHITE, F.E.S.

*(With two Plates.)***Mycetophilidæ.**

PLATYURA TALAROCEROIDES n. sp. (Pl. I., Fig. 4.)

Male.—Head: Vertex brownish, face and palpi yellowish. Antennæ yellow, apparently only fifteen-jointed, the two scapal joints somewhat broader than those of the flagellum, and very small. The first twelve flagellar joints each bear a finger-like pectination, nearly as long as the whole flagellum, the first nine joints closely sessile and very small, gradually lengthening from tenth to twelfth, the latter as long as the two preceding joints. The pectinations of the first five joints are decumbent, the rest gradually arise to nearly porrect in the last three, though the apices of these bend slightly downwards. Apical joint simple, as long as preceding three together. The pectinations closely set with fine hairs, and bearing a terminal black bristle.

Thorax.—Dorsum brown, unmarked, with minute black bristles, pleuræ concolorous, metapleuron with black bristles. Scutellum small, with marginal row of chætæ, longer than width of scutellum.

Abdomen.—Slender, eight-segmented, bristly, especially apically. Tergal plates of hypopygium twice the length of the sternal. First segment wholly yellow, second to sixth with basal half black and apical yellow, seventh and eighth and genitalia wholly black. Venter banded similarly.

Legs.—Yellow. Tibiæ and tarsi closely set with minute black setæ. Spines of mid-tibiæ much longer than those of front pair.

Wings.—A little longer than the abdomen, venation normal. Basal section of fourth vein about one-third length of fork, sixth vein not quite reaching wing margin. Colour

pale smoky-yellow, apex slightly darker, only markedly so from upper branch of third vein to upper branch of fourth. Halteres paler yellow than thorax.

Long : 3 mm.

Described from unique male in perfect condition, except for loss of both hind legs beyond trochanters, taken on window. Suduganga, Matale, Ceylon, August 30. 1918.

Type in my own collection.

The fifteen-jointed antenna is a doubtful point ; it may possibly consist of sixteen joints, as in the remainder of the genus, the appearance of the first flagellar joint indicating that it possibly consists of a fused first simple with pectinate second joint. This is the second species of the genus to be described with an eight-segmented abdomen.

EXECHIA ARGENTEOFASCIATA n. sp.

Female.—Head wholly orange-yellow, frons and vertex with fine golden hairs, a few black bristles along upper interior orbit. Eyes minutely pale pubescent. Middle ocellus absent. Antennæ arising from lower margin of an elliptical depression, of which the upper margins extend to halfway between root of antennæ and the ocelli, yellow, the apical six or seven joints of the flagellum very slightly darker, the whole flagellum with minute whitish pubescence. Palpi brown, the apical joint slender.

Thorax.—Dorsum orange, minutely golden pubescent. Above the dorsopleural suture a broad silvery stripe (width about one-third of orange area), which appears black, with only a fine silvery lower margin viewed from front or side. Pleuræ yellow. A row of stiff dark bristles around dorso-pleural suture, weaker on anterior margin. Humerus with three strong bristles, a strong one on each posterior corner of thorax, and a præscutellar pair. The dorsopleural fascia has some bristles along its upper margin, and a few on the silvery area, irregularly placed. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum, very small, with traces of silvery pubescence, in certain lights, along its apical margin, above which is a row of small bristles. Metanotum steep, carinate. Metapleuræ with a few dark bristly hairs.

Abdomen yellow, laterally strongly compressed, with short yellow hairs. Segments slightly darker at base, a black median line on basal half of third to sixth segments. Hind margin of first segment dark. Belly pale. Genitalia consist of a pair of small lamellæ, below which is a conical organ with darker ovipositor at tip.

Legs yellow, except tarsi, which are blackish.

Wings slightly shorter than abdomen, pale yellow. Halteres slightly darker.

Long : 3 mm.

Described from a single female, taken flying round *Lantana* scrub in shade. Suduganga, Matale, Ceylon, May 4, 1919.

Type in my own collection.

EXECHIA CRISTATA n. sp.

Female.—Head : Frons black, covered with somewhat widely separated silvery-yellow pubescence. A transverse row of short black bristles over root of antennæ. Eyes minutely black pubescent. Antennæ, scape yellow, flagellum black, with minute pale pubescence.

Thorax yellow, with pale pubescence. Posterior half of dorsum with a dark brown circular patch, reaching nearly to wing roots, into which extends from in front a V-shaped yellow patch, the apex of which is nearly in a line with the wing roots. At posterior corners of thorax are small yellow patches extending inwards for about one-third the dorsal breadth, medianly the brown colour reaches the root of the scutellum. Pleuræ yellow, except ptero- and meta-pleuræ, which are grayish-brown. A row of small black bristles on anterior margin, five long dorso-centrals from anterior margin to base of V-mark, each row erect, but inwardly inclined, forming a dorsal crest. The two rows are continued, inwardly converging, by smaller, posteriorly directed bristles, along the margins of the yellow V-mark. Many irregularly placed small black bristles on the remainder of the dorsal area. Humerus with four strong bristles, a strong one above root of wings and on posterior corners. Scutellum large, dark brown, with two long parallel apical dark bristles reaching to middle of second abdominal segment. Meta-pleuræ with two strong black bristles. Metanotum dark.

Abdomen laterally compressed, tergum black, sternum yellow, except the last two segments, which are all black, the whole with pale pubescence. First segment with apical yellow dorsal band, segments two to five with apical black bands extending somewhat indefinitely into yellow sternal area.

Legs, coxæ and femora pale yellow, tibiæ appear darker from more closely set setulæ. Tarsi black.

Wings pale gray. Halteres yellow.

Long : $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Described from a single female, taken on window at dusk. Suduganga, Matale, Ceylon, January 19, 1920.

Type in my own collection.

EXECHIA AMPULLATA n. sp.

Female.—Head : Frons black, with thick silvery pubescence. Eyes very minutely pubescent. Antennæ and palpi pale yellowish, apical half of flagellum slightly darker.

Thorax white, the dorsal surface occupied by a black ovoid mark with a short anterior narrower extension (on extremity of which the colour fades to brown), the pattern resembling an earthenware vessel. Pro-, meso-, and ptero-pleuræ dark brown, remainder of pleural area white. A small brown patch at costal root of wing. Some strong setæ on anterior and lateral margins and on propleuron. Scutellum black, barely separated by a paler area from the thoracic pattern, apically two long erect setæ, interior to which is a pair of smaller porrect setæ, apically crossed.

Abdomen yellow, dorsally the whole of the first and second and posterior half of third to sixth segments black. Venter yellowish.

Legs.—Coxa and femora whitish, extreme tips of posterior femora darkened. Tibiæ slightly darker, tarsi blackish.

Wings slightly yellowish. Fork of fifth vein, short, occurring slightly exterior to origin of third vein. Halteres pale.

Long : $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Described from a female in good condition taken on a window. Suduganga, Matale, Ceylon, March 15, 1920.

Type in my own collection.

EXECHIA ZEYLANICA n. sp.

Male.—Head: Frons very dark brown, a paler yellowish margin to upper orbits. A transverse line of black bristles above antennæ. Antennæ with scape yellow, flagellum blackish. Eyes minutely pale pubescent.

Thorax yellowish-brown, with minute black dorsal pubescence. A row of stiff bristles along anterior margin, five on each humerus, the two lower declinate, the upper reclinate, the two uppermost smaller. A few bristles along dorso-pleural suture, a strong supra-alar and two postalar bristles, and some, irregularly placed, on dorsum. Scutellum darker brown, with a pair of small, erect, subapical bristles. Pleuræ pale yellow, meso- and meta-pleuræ darker, the latter with stiff hairs.

Abdomen strongly laterally compressed, yellow, with basal black bands, narrow ventrally, but broadening dorsally to reach anterior margins of the segments. Fifth and sixth segments wholly black. First segment with narrow apical pale band, conspicuous viewed against the otherwise wholly black dorsal surface. Genitalia swollen, conspicuous, consisting of a pair of large, at least two-jointed, claspers, the basal joint the larger, brown, the apical blackish. Beneath the claspers are a pair of blackish, horny processes, from the underside of which, near tip of each, arises a yellow, arcuate spine, black tipped. Abdomen and genitalia bristly.

Legs.—Coxæ and femora pale yellow, tibiæ pale blackish-yellow, tarsi blackish.

Wings extending to tip of abdomen, grayish. Fork of the fifth vein short, commencing somewhat distal of the origin of third vein. Halteres, scape pale, capitellum black.

Long: $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Described from a unique male, in good condition, taken on window, at dusk. Suduganga, Matale, Ceylon, April 15, 1920.

Type in my own collection.

This species differs from *E. basilinea* (Brunetti) in the much shorter fork of the fifth vein.

Tipulidæ.**TEUCHOLABIS ANNULOABDOMINALIS** n. sp.

Male, Female.—Head: Frons very wide, shining black. Cheeks brownish to yellowish. Nasus and palpi dark brown, the latter with a few scattered hairs. Antennæ, first scapal joint cylindrical, second subglobular, both brownish-yellow, darker apically. First flagellar joint more robust than the remainder, which are elongate-oval, brownish, paler basally, each joint with a whorl of a few hairs about as long as the joint itself. Flagellum distinctly fourteen-jointed, apical joint very small.

Thorax.—Neck and anterior portion entirely pale yellowish. Mesonotum pale yellowish, a broad præsutural black band with a median broad extension forward to collare, along each side of which is a line of dark hairs, and a pair of black circular supra-alar patches. Scutellum pale yellow, metanotum black. Anterior pleuræ pale yellow, with large black mesopleural spot divided from mesonotal black band by a yellow line along dorsopleural suture. Metapleura black. Thorax shining, naked, except for the above-mentioned median præsutural rows of hairs and a few scattered hairs postsuturally and on scutellar margin.

Abdomen black, the segments with prominent yellow apical dorsal bands, venter yellowish, except sixth segment in male, which bears a tuft of black hairs arising from a dark patch. Male genitalia dark, female yellowish-brown.

Legs.—Coxæ to tibiæ pale yellowish, the tips of femora and tibiæ broadly black, tarsi black, the whole thickly dark pubescent.

Wings.—Membrane slightly smoky, costal cell more yellowish. An indefinite dark patch at origin of second vein. Stigma dark, from which an indefinite brownish suffusion extends over the cross veins to fifth vein. Venation as in normal *T. fenestrata*. Halteres, scape black, capitellum elongate, very pale yellow.

Long: 5–6 mm.

Described from five males and one female, all from Suduganga, Matale, Ceylon.

Type male and female taken on December 19, 1918, resting on *Cajanus indicus* bush.

Types and other specimens in my own collection.

Tabanidæ.

HÆMATOPOTA RHIZOPHORÆ n. sp. (Pl. I., Fig. 1).

Female.—Face grayish, with white pubescence, a black band between the eyes below the antennæ. Palpi yellowish-gray, with basal pale hairs and black pubescence. Antennæ dark brown, the first joint very large, incrassate, shining, viewed laterally as broad as third joint at its widest, with black pubescence. Second joint very small, with thick black pubescence. Third joint broad and flattened on its basal annulation, the last three annulations forming a small apex. Apical annulation paler. Frons gray with sparse whitish decumbent pubescence, mixed with black erect pubescence, also sparse, but somewhat thicker posteriorly. Paired spots sub-triangular, touching eyes posteriorly, widely separated from frontal callus. Frontal callus dark brown, shining, almost straight on both borders, reaching eyes on lower border, slightly downward produced at angle between eyes and base of antennæ. Space between antennæ black, base of antennæ ringed yellowish above exteriorly.

Thorax brown with short pale whitish pubescence on dorsum, the three gray stripes distinct, narrow, the lateral ones ending in a gray spot at the suture. At base of thorax two slightly larger gray spots, above which the pale pubescence is thickened on each side of median stripe up to two-thirds of distance to suture. Pleuræ gray, darker below, with long whitish pubescence above sternopleural suture. Scutellum concolorous with mesonotum, with similar pale pubescence, except apically.

Abdomen brown, first three segments lighter reddish-brown, posterior margins of segments with pale pubescence, broader laterally. Underside dark brown.

Legs black. Femora slightly black pubescent. Fore tibiæ slightly incrassate, basally yellowish-white. Posterior tibiæ

with two yellow-white rings each, basal three-quarters of posterior meta-tarsi yellowish-white. Tibiæ without hair fringes.

Wings brownish-gray, veins brownish, paler anteriorly. Stigma very dark brown and prominent, as in *H. sinensis*. Apical band double, the outer row of four spots, of which the lowest is widely separated from the other three; the inner line confluent with the outer at topmost spot just below second vein, continuous to lower branch of third vein, concave towards apex. The white spot exterior to stigma with dark centre. First rosette containing a white spot on each side of erect portion of anterior branch of third vein. Second rosette distinct, centered over the outer side of discal cell. Third rosette distinct, oval, centered over the cross-veins. Outer side of fourth rosette fairly distinct. A double marginal line of lunules in each posterior cell, and a double zig-zag line from base of third rosette to axillary angle.

Long (with antennæ): 12 mm.

Described from a unique female in perfect condition captured on Beach road through mangroves, Trincomalee Harbour, on October 7, 1919.

Type in my own collection.

Very close to *H. litoralis* Ricardo, but differing in abdominal colour and pattern.

Drosophilidæ.

PHORTICA XYLEBORIPHAGA n. sp. (Pl. II.).

Male, Female.—Head: Back of head gray. Frons yellow, ocellar triangle dark. Parafrentalia narrow, silvery. Face silvery gray, epistome dark at sides, centre white, with more or less defined very narrow black median line. Proboscis dark brown, palpi yellow-brown. Antennæ yellow, third joint with fine pale pubescence. Arista with the small basal joint yellow, remainder black. In male the arista is bare, with only vestiges of rays, expanded apically into a leaf-like process. Female arista with weak short rays, no apical process. Cephalic bristles black; verticals strong; postverticals weak, parallel; ocellar strong; fronto-orbitals, superior two pairs,

inferior one pair, strong. Occipital row present. Central area of frons below ocellar triangle with many short bristles (generic character).

Thorax brownish-gray, thickly covered with short black bristles (generic character). A median and dorso-central dark bars, varying in intensity in various specimens, from anterior margin to level of wing roots. Scutellum concolorous bare. Pleuræ silvery. Dorso-central bristles, two pairs on hind margin, the anterior weak, posterior long and strong. Präscutellars shorter than the posterior dorso-centrals. Anterior to präscutellars a pair of the short thoracic bristles are almost sufficiently strong to be differentiated as macrochètæ. Humeral and both notopleurals strong, supra-alar two, sternopleurals strong, two. Remaining bristles absent. Scutellum with four strong bristles, the apical pair crossed. All bristles black, and more strongly developed in the female.

Abdomen.—First two segments yellowish-white, the central and anterior marginal areas of the second more or less brown. Remaining segments very dark brown, the hind margin of the third (and in the female of fourth and fifth) narrowly edged pale. The whole with short dark bristles, more numerous posteriorly. Male genitalia concealed, in one specimen a pair of small black-tipped thorn-like processes are visible.

Legs.—Entirely yellow, with fine black setæ. Fore tarsi of male not dilated.

Wings.—Unmarked. veins yellow, venation normal. Halteres pale yellow.

Long : $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 mm.

Described from four males and one female. One male (type) in fair condition from Narangalla estate, Badulla district, Ceylon, November 28, 1919 (F. P. Jepson); the others in poor condition from Hunasgiriya Group, Wattedagama district, Ceylon, March, 1920 (F. P. Jepson). The female (type), from Diyaluma estate, Koslanda district, Ceylon, June 10, 1915 (E. R. Speyer). The female in good condition, but gummed on card.

Type male in my own collection. Type female in collection Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya, No. 5.091 B.

There is nothing in Schiner's generic description of *Phortica* to prevent this species being included therein. Williston's figs. ("North American Diptera," fig. 118, 1 and 2) show a much greater marginal convergence of veins 3 and 4 than in the species now described, but his note on page 301 of the same work shows that there are species included in the genus with the first posterior cell wide open. (Schiner says "thence parallel to each other to the wing margin.") As regards the dilated front tarsi of *Ph. scutellaris* referred to by Williston (*id. loc. cit.*), this would appear to be contrary to a generic character, which states "legs simple." The genus will probably have to be divided up when overhauled by a specialist.

The species described above is almost certainly that referred to by Rutherford (Trop. Agric., XLII., p. 220), but his specimens are not to be found. When he wrote, the habits of the insect were in doubt, but recently Mr. F. P. Jepson (Entomologist in charge of Shot-hole Borer Investigations) informs me (*in litt.*) that he has seen the larva eat a pupa of the beetle, tunnelling completely inside, and sucking it dry in about 20 minutes. The specific name suggested is proposed, therefore, on account of this.

Trypetidæ.

RIOXA MAGNIFICA n. sp. (Pl. I., Fig. 2).

Female.—Head: Frons yellow, a brown median stripe, expanding indefinitely below lower superior orbital. Face yellow. Parafacialia with silvery pubescence, epistomal margin black. Antennæ yellow, arista plumose, but basal third of underside nearly bare. Palpi black, proboscis yellow. Cephalic bristles all black. Inferior orbitals two, lower weak. Between superior and inferior orbitals on each side a pair of very small bristles. Ocellar nil, outer vertical wanting, genal strong, occipital row well-developed. Back of head yellow, bristly, a noticeable tuft of short bristles above junction of neck.

Thorax.—Yellow, scutellum concolorous. A black stripe dorso-centrally from anterior margin to root of scutellum, another along dorso-pleural suture to wing root, a third from

propleuron to slightly beyond mesopleural bristles, a fourth along sternopleural suture, broadening on to whole of metapleuron and metanotum, thus ringing lower and hind margins of thorax with black. All bristles black, præsutural wanting, pteropleural and sternopleural weak. Intermediate scutellar weak. Halteres pale yellow.

Abdomen.—Broadest at junction of second and third segments. Yellow, with slight concolorous pubescence dorsally. A black transverse band occupying basal half of second segment and a broad black longitudinal stripe along dorsal margins of third to sixth segments, leaving only the median area yellow. Venter yellowish throughout. Ovipositor as long as whole abdomen, yellow, darkening apically. Short black bristles along sides of segments two to six.

Legs yellow, posterior tibiæ black, except apices. Front femora with seven bristles beneath, basal three weak. Mid tibiæ without bristles.

Wings.—Ground colour yellow, stigma wholly black. Beyond stigma a marginal black band gradually broadening from end of first vein to middle of third posterior cell, where its width is nearly half that of the wing, extending into discal cell. Along third vein this band is broadly and rectangularly extended as far inwards as a point in line with extremity of first vein. A hyaline marginal lunule in second posterior cell. From stigma a broad black band extends basally to sixth vein beyond anal cell, apex of which alone is infuscated. There is an outward extension of this band over the anterior cross-vein almost to join the inner margin of apical band in discal cell, the area of separation being itself faintly infuscated. Axillary and second basal cells slightly infuscated.

First vein ending in the middle between the auxiliary and second veins. Anal cell prolonged to a point hardly in advance of second basal cell. No costal bristle.

Long (with ovipositor) : 9 mm.

Described from a unique female in good condition taken on window. Suduganga, Matale, Ceylon, March 4, 1920.

Type in my own collection.

This species apparently comes in *Rioxa*, though the absence of the præsutural bristle is contrary to a generic character.

STAURELLA ZEYLANICA n. sp. (Pl. I., Fig. 3).

Female.—Head yellow-gray. Occiput slightly raised, ocellar triangle brownish-orange, from whence a very indefinite darker band down centre of frons to frontal lunule, which is pale yellow, and prominent. All bristles black, lower orbitals three (there is also a smaller bristle between the two lower ones on right side); the superior orbital not inserted upon a prominent tubercle. Ocellar bristles present. Postverticals strong, *crossed*. Antennæ yellow, the third joint with pale pollination. Arista darker yellow, long, pectinate on both sides. Proboscis and palpi yellow.

Thorax yellow-brown, with short black pubescence. Humeral calli pale yellow. All bristles black, three mesopleural. Pleuræ concolorous with dorsum, but black pubescence somewhat sparse. Pteropleuræ very pale yellow between root of wings and pteropleural bristle. Metanotum concolorous, shining, with pale pollination. Scutellum pale yellow, triangular, with slight black pubescence, stronger towards outer margins, the four bristles strong and long, the median pair crossed at apex. Halteres slightly paler than pleuræ.

Abdomen narrow and elongated, broadening from base to junction of the fused first and second segments with the third segment, thence tapering uniformly. First and second segments, and median area of third, yellowish, fourth and fifth blackish. Third segment with median dark lunule, and a large brown oval mark at edge of dorsal margin. Bristles black, prominent at sides of first, second, fourth, and fifth segments. Venter yellowish. Ovipositor circular in section, longer than abdomen, narrow and truncate apically, shining black, covered with dense black pubescence, which appears gray against ovipositor in certain lights.

Legs.—Uniformly pale yellow.

Wings without costal bristle, veins brownish. Stigma brownish, the colour continued below to third vein. Apical half of wing very dark brown. There are three narrow hyaline areas along outer margin in submarginal and first and second posterior cells respectively. A very small lighter patch in

first posterior cell in angle made by junction of third vein with the anterior cross-vein, and another, somewhat larger, and sagittiform, in outer half of discal cell. The dark colouration is prolonged inwards in first basal and discal cells nearly to the anterior basal cross-vein. As in *S. nigripeda* the anterior cross-vein is slightly beyond the middle of the discal cell. There are two small bristles on third vein immediately beyond its separation from second vein.

Long : 7 mm.

Described from a unique female in good condition taken on *Lantana* scrub. Suduganga, Matale, Ceylon, March 30, 1919.

Type in my own collection.

The crossed postvertical bristles are contrary to a family character, whilst Bezzi, in his generic description (*Mem. Ind. Mus.*, III., p. 121), says nothing of their direction, from which it may be assumed that they are normal, *i.e.*, parallel or diverging. In the species here described they would appear to be stronger than the generic character lays down. The three mesopleural bristles are abnormal, but in all other respects the species agrees well with Bezzi's genus, wherein I leave it for the present.

Sciomyzidæ.

TRIGONOMETOPUS ZEYLANICUS n. sp.

Male.—Head frons flattened, horizontal (generic character), at its narrowest (opposite fronto-orbital bristles) about one-third width of head; widened at vertex, brownish-yellow, paler along eye margins. Ocellar triangle well below vertex, situated in the anterior half of an ovoid slightly darker area extending to behind vertex, the area between the actual ocelli very dark brown. Verticals two, interior converging, exterior diverging. Postverticals crossed. Ocellar small. Fronto-orbitals two pairs, occipital row strong. The central area of frons, below ocelli, with a double row of small bristles, and on anterior border, between lower fronto-orbitals and antennæ, the whole area bristly. All cephalic bristles black. Face very retreating (generic character), carinate below antennæ, wholly yellow. A small cuneiform dark brown spot extends from anterior eye margin to root of antennæ. A row of black

bristles from lower edge of facial carina to back of head. Postocular area laterally blue dusted, sharply defined from yellow genal area below. Proboscis yellow, geniculate. Antennæ brownish-yellow, second joint spinulose at tip, with an upper and two lower erect bristles apically. Third joint twice as long as first and second together, microscopically pale pubescent. Arista long, minutely pubescent, black except for extreme base, yellowish.

Thorax dark brown-yellow, violet-gray dusted. A median and two dorso-central somewhat ill-defined narrow yellow stripes, the median continued to tip of concolorous scutellum. Pleuræ concolorous, a yellow line along dorso- and sterno-pleural sutures, widened posteriorly over most of ptero- and hypo-pleuræ. Præscutellar present, dorso-centrals three, the anterior at about one-third from front margin of thorax, humeral and posthumeral (2) strong, præsutural weak. Meso-pleural and sterno-pleural strong, ptero-pleural wanting. Anterior supra-alar strong. Scutellum with four strong bristles, apicals parallel. All thoracic bristles black.

Abdomen.—Dark or pale brown, paler ventrally, black pubescent. Genitalia consist of a broad brown-yellow plate bearing apically a pair of prominent bristly black lamellæ.

Legs.—Pale yellowish, except apical four joints of fore tarsi, which are dark. Fore femora with a number of stiff hairs above and below, posterior femora nearly bare, and with a small bristle before tip. Fore and hind tibiæ with pre-apical bristle, mid tibiæ with extensor surface bristle much nearer tip and thicker.

Wings.—Pale gray, a dark suffusion above second vein, behind which it gradually merges into ground colour of wing. Cross-veins, especially posterior, somewhat suffused. Auxiliary vein distinct throughout from first vein, which ends a little beyond it at about one-third of wing. Second, third, and fourth veins approximately parallel, third ending at wing tip. Anterior cross-vein at middle of discal cell, posterior cross-vein at less than its own length from tip of fifth vein. Anal cell as long as second posterior.

Long : $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

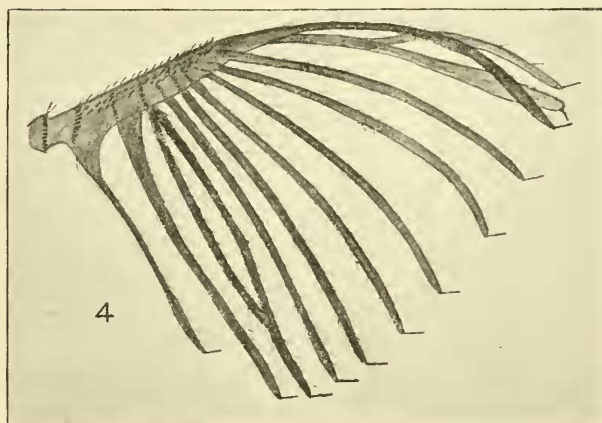
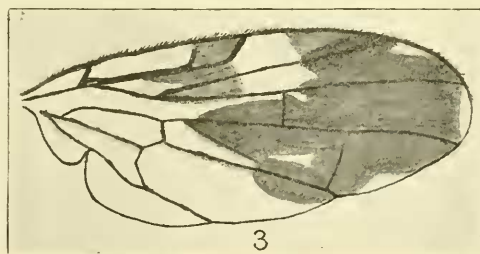
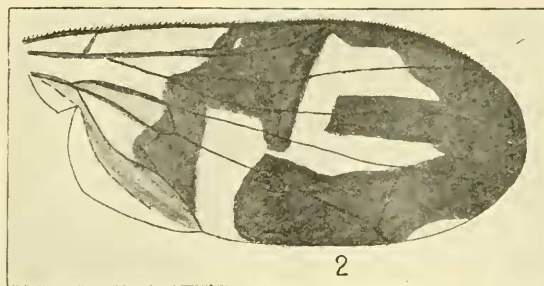
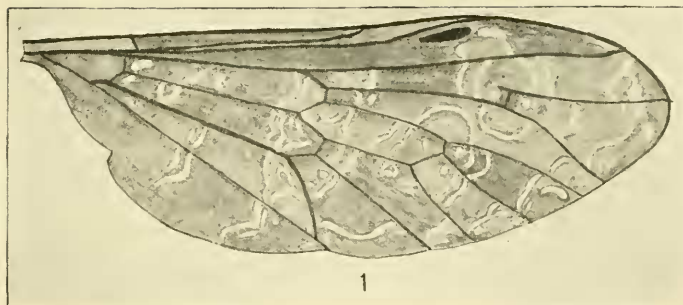


FIG. 1.—*Hæmatopota rhizophoræ*, wing.
 FIG. 2.—*Rioxa magnifica*, wing.
 FIG. 3.—*Staurella zeylanica*, wing.
 FIG. 4.—*Platyura talaroceroides*, ♂ antenna.